

OPTICAL DISK APPARATUS WHICH  
DETERMINES THE TYPE OF OPTICAL DISK

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5    Field of the Invention

        The present invention relates to an optical disk apparatus, and more particularly, to an optical disk apparatus capable of determining the type of an optical disk.

10   Prior Art

        A plurality of types of optical disks, such as a CD-ROM, a CD-R, and a CD-RW, are already on the market. Standards define the reflectivity of an optical disk, such as the reflectivity of a CD-ROM or CD-R as 70% or more and the reflectivity of a CD-RW as 30% or  
15   less. An optical disk apparatus which is loaded with an arbitrary optical disk must determine the type of an optical disk loaded and record/reproduce data by means of adjusting a gain and a rotational speed in accordance with the type of the optical disk that has been loaded.

20          Usually, the amount of light reflected from the optical disk is detected, and the type of the optical disk is determined in accordance with the amount of reflected light. For instance, the amount of light reflected from the optical disk is compared with a threshold value while focus is being attained. If the amount of  
25   reflected light is higher than the threshold value, the optical disk is determined to be a CD-ROM. If the amount of reflected light is lower than the threshold value, the optical disk is determined to be a CD-RW.

        Fig. 9 shows the configuration of an optical disk apparatus

equipped with discrimination function. An optical disk 202 is rotationally driven by a spindle motor 200, and reflected light is received by a pickup 204 located opposite the optical disk 202, whereupon the light is output as an RF signal 206. The RF signal 206 is output to a demodulator, where data are demodulated, and to a terminal of a comparator 208 as well. A reference voltage  $V_{ref}$  is supplied to another terminal of the comparator 208, and a comparison result is output to a discriminator 212 as a discrimination signal 210. When focus remains attained, the discriminator 212 checks the discrimination signal 210, thereby determining whether or not the optical disk 202 is an R-LD or an LD. For further information, please refer to Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 6-267181.

However, under present circumstances, optical disks are supplied from a plurality of manufacturers, and optical disks whose reflectivities fail to meet specifications are circulated in the market. For instance, CD-ROMs include CD-ROMs having a reflectivity on the order of 60% as well as standard CD-ROMs having a reflectivity of 70% or higher. In the prior art, the type of an optical disk is determined by means of a mere reflectivity. Therefore, there arises a problem of a CD-ROM having a reflectivity of 60% being erroneously determined to be a CD-RW.

If a CD-ROM is erroneously determined to be a CD-RW, an RF amplification gain and a servo gain of a reproduction system are set to those for a CD-RW. When data are read from the CD-ROM, a servo signal becomes saturated, thereby resulting in anomalous operation of the optical disk apparatus.

If the optical disk has been erroneously determined to be a CD-RW, the rotational speed will sometimes be controlled to a low speed, thereby raising a problem of a failure to reproduce data

at a rotational speed unique to a CD-ROM.

According to the prior art, the type of an optical disk is determined after attainment of focus has been ascertained, and hence processing for detecting a focused state and discriminating an  
5 optical disk is required.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an optical disk apparatus capable of accurately determining the type of a loaded optical disk.  
10 The invention also provides an optical disk apparatus capable of recording/reproducing data through use of appropriate control parameters in accordance with the type of an optical disk, on the basis of a result of determination.

An optical disk apparatus of the invention has means for  
15 radiating a laser beam onto an optical disk; means for receiving the laser beam reflected from the optical disk and outputting a reflection signal having an intensity corresponding to the amount of reflected laser beam; and means for comparing the intensity of the reflection signal with a threshold value and detecting occurrence  
20 of defocus of the pickup when the intensity of the reflection signal is lower than the threshold value, detection of occurrence of defocus and determination of the type of the optical disk being performed by means of sequentially varying the threshold value. The amount of light reflected from the optical disk changes according to the  
25 degree of defocus and the reflectivity of the optical disk. If no defocus has arisen and a certain degree of focus has been attained, the intensity of the reflection signal comes to an output of a certain value or more. The value is determined in accordance with the reflectivity of the optical disk. A determination as to whether

or not defocus has arisen can be rendered by means of comparing the intensity of the reflection signal with the threshold value. The intensity of the reflection signal can be quantitatively evaluated by means of sequentially changing the threshold value, 5 thereby enabling determination of reflectivity of the optical disk; that is, the type of the optical disk. According to the invention, the type of the optical disk is not determined after focus is determined to have been attained. Instead, the type of the optical disk is determined by means of changing the threshold value to be 10 used for determining occurrence of defocus. A focused state and the type of the optical disk can be determined simultaneously.

According to an embodiment of the invention, the detection means determines the optical disk as any of at least three types of disks; that is, a high-reflectivity disk, an 15 intermediate-reflectivity disk, and a low-reflectivity disk, by means of changing the threshold value in at least two steps. The high-reflectivity disk corresponds to, e.g., a standard (conforming) CD-ROM or CD-R. The low-reflectivity disk corresponds to, e.g., a CR-RW. The intermediate-reflectivity disk corresponds to a 20 nonconforming CD-ROM or CD-R having a midpoint between the two reflectivities (a CD-ROM or CD-R which is lower in reflectivity than the conforming CD-ROM or CD-R).

In another embodiment of the invention, a gain and a rotational speed are adjusted in accordance with a result of determination 25 of the optical disk. Generally, in the case of a disk having a high reflectivity, the gain is finely adjusted or the disk is driven at a high rotational speed. In the case of a disk having a low reflectivity, the gain is increased considerably, or switching is effected to driving at a low rotational speed.

The invention will be more clearly comprehended by reference to the embodiment provided below. However, the scope of the invention is not limited to the embodiment.

## 5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a configuration block diagram of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a functional block diagram of a DSP (an error processing system) shown in Fig. 1;

10 Fig. 3 is a functional block diagram of the DSP (an FOK signal system) shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a circuit diagram of an RF processing section shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is an RF signal waveform descriptive view;

15 Fig. 6 is an FOK signal waveform descriptive view;

Fig. 7 is an overall processing flow chart (part 1) of the embodiment;

Fig. 8 is an overall processing flow chart (part 2) of the embodiment; and

20 Fig. 9 is a block diagram of a conventional optical disk apparatus.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

25 An embodiment of the invention will be described hereinbelow by reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a configuration block diagram of the embodiment. An optical disk 10 is rotationally driven by a spindle 12 at a rotational speed corresponding to the type of the optical disk 10. For instance, when the optical disk 10 corresponds to a CD-ROM,

the optical disk is driven at a 24X speed. When the optical disk 10 corresponds to a CD-RW, the optical disk is driven at a 10X speed.

An optical pickup (PU) 14 is arranged opposite the optical disk 10 and comprises a laser diode (LD) for radiating a laser beam  
5 on the surface of the optical disk 10, and a photodetector. The photodetector of the optical pickup 14 outputs to an RF processing section 16 a detection signal corresponding to the amount of reflected light.

The RF processing section 16 has an RF amplifier and outputs  
10 a detection signal after having amplified the same. The RF processing section 16 generates a focus error signal and a tracking error signal and supplies the thus-generated signals to a digital signal processor (DSP) 18. The tracking error signal is produced by, e.g., a differential push-pull method. Specifically, the  
15 tracking error signal is generated from a difference between a push-pull signal of a main beam and a push-pull signal of a sub-beam. The focus error signal is generated by means of, e.g., astigmatism. The RF processing section 16 generates an FOK signal for detecting occurrence of defocus and supplies the signal to the DSP 18. The  
20 FOK signal is generated from an envelope of the detection signal.

The DSP 18 outputs, to a decoder 20, a reproduced RF signal obtained by amplifying a sum signal output from the photodetector for receiving reflected light of the main beam.

The decoder 20 has an equalizer and a binarizer. The decoder  
25 20 binarizes a predetermined frequency of a reproduced RF signal; specifically, an amplitude of a high-band signal such as a 3T signal, through boosting operation. The thus-binarized signal is demodulated and then output to a controller 22. Demodulation is performed by means of generating a synchronous clock signal with

a PLL circuit and extracting that signal.

The controller 22 outputs demodulated data output from the decoder 20 to a higher-level apparatus, such as a personal computer.

The DSP 18 supplies a focus error signal to a focus control  
5 section (driver) 24. The focus control section 24 actuates an  
objective lens of the pickup 14 in accordance with the focus error  
signal, thereby sustaining a focused state. The same also applies  
to tracking control operation. The DSP 18 supplies a tracking error  
signal to a tracking control section (driver) 26, thereby actuating  
10 the pickup 14 across a track and maintaining the pickup 14 in an  
on-track state. The DSP 18 determines the level of the FOK signal  
from the RF processing section 16, and the result of determination  
is supplied to the controller 22. Determination of the level of  
the FOK signal to be performed by the DSP 18 is effected by comparing  
15 the level of the FOK signal with a predetermined threshold value.  
The predetermined threshold value is sequentially changed in  
accordance with a command from the controller 22.

The controller 22 outputs the demodulated data output from  
the decoder 20 to a higher-level apparatus such as a personal computer.  
20 At the time of recording of data, data output from a higher-level  
apparatus are input to the controller 22, and the data are further  
supplied to an encoder, where the data are encoded. The laser diode  
provided in the pickup 14 is activated. The controller 22 receives  
from the DSP the result of determination of the level of the FOK  
25 signal output, to thus determine whether or not defocus has arisen.  
Concurrently, the controller 22 determines the type of the optical  
disk 10 and adjusts a servo gain, an RF amplification gain, or the  
like and also adjusts a rotational speed by means of controlling  
the spindle motor 12.

On the basis of the result of determination of the level of the FOK signal output from the DSP 18, the controller 22 determines occurrence of defocus and the type of the optical disk 10. A basic processing algorithm is as follows:

5           (1) A first threshold voltage is set in the register provided in the DSP 18, and the level of the FOK signal is compared with the first threshold voltage by a comparator provided in the DSP 18. A determination as to whether or not defocus has arisen and determination of the type of the optical disk are rendered, whereupon  
10 processing is completed.

          (2) If the determination result of the level is negative, a second threshold voltage which is lower than the first threshold voltage is again set in the register, and the comparator is caused to compare the level of the FOK signal with the second threshold  
15 voltage.

As mentioned previously, occurrence of defocus and determination of the type of the optical disk 10 are performed by sequentially decreasing the threshold voltage from the first threshold value, the second threshold value, and a third threshold  
20 value. In the embodiment, the controller 22 identifies the optical disk 10 as at least a standard (conforming) CD-ROM or CD-R, a CD-ROM or CD-R having a low reflectivity, or a CD-RW.

In Fig. 1, the RF processing section 16 may be physically separated into an RF signal processing circuit and an error signal  
25 detection circuit. The RF signal processing circuit amplifies the sum signal output from the photodetector and outputs the signal as a reproduced RF signal to the DSP 18 and the decoder 20 after having amplified the signal. Further, the RF signal processing circuit generates an FOK signal and outputs the signal to the DSP

18. The error signal detection circuit generates, from the difference signal output from the photodetector, a focus error signal and a tracking error signal and outputs the signals to the DSP 18. In addition to producing the FOK signal, the RF signal processing  
5 circuit may generate and output an RFOK signal for detecting presence/absence of an RF signal. The RFOK signal can be generated by supplying the RF signal to a high-pass filter, to thereby cause only a high-frequency component to pass through the filter, and subjecting the high-frequency component to peak detection to  
10 generate the RFOK signal.

Figs. 2 and 3 show functional block diagrams of the DSP 18. The DSP 18 is configured to comprise an error processing system for processing a tracking error signal and a focus error signal, and a focus processing system for processing an FOK signal. Fig.  
15 2 is a functional block diagram of the error processing system of the DSP 18. Fig. 3 is a functional block diagram of the FOK signal processing system of the DSP 18.

Fig. 2 will first be described.

In Fig. 2, error signals (e.g., the tracking error signal and the focus error signal) output from the RF processing section  
20 16 are converted into digital signals by means of an analog-to-digital converter 18a. The thus-converted signals are supplied to a gain compensation section 18c and a phase compensation section 18d after having been multiplied by a multiplier 18b. The signal that has  
25 been subjected to gain compensation by the gain compensation section 18c and the signal that has been subjected to phase compensation by the phase compensation section 18d are added together by an adder 18e. The resultant signal is again amplified by an amplifier 18f and converted into an analog signal by a digital-to-analog converter

18g. The analog signal is supplied to the focus control section 24 and the tracking control section 26.

The gain of the DSP 18 can be varied by means of changing, e.g., a multiplication factor of the multiplier 18f. Specifically,  
5 the gain can be varied by means of changing the value of a register 18h. The set value of the register 18h is determined by a control signal output from the controller 22.

Fig. 3 will now be described.

Fig. 3 is a functional block diagram of an FOK signal processing  
10 system. The FOK signal output from the RF processing section 16 is supplied to a non-inverted input terminal (+) of a comparator 18i. Meanwhile, a threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  is supplied to an inverted input terminal (-) of the comparator 18i. The value of the threshold value  $V_{th}$  is determined by setting the value of a register 18j.  
15 The value of the register 18j is set by a control signal output from the controller 22. Specifically, the controller 22 sequentially sets the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  from the first threshold value, the second threshold value, and the third threshold value. Here, (the first threshold value) > (the second threshold value) > (the  
20 third threshold value).

The comparator 18i compares the FOK signal with the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$ , thereby outputting a binary signal which becomes high when the FOK signal is equal to or higher than the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  and low when the FOK signal is lower than the threshold voltage  
25  $V_{th}$ . As mentioned above, the FOK signal is an envelope signal of the detection signal (i.e., a reflection signal output from the optical disk 10), indicating the amount of reflected light. If a certain degree of focus is attained, the level of the FOK signal will assume a certain value or more and become higher than the

threshold voltage  $V_{th}$ , whereupon the binary signal is output as a high signal. Consequently, the FOK signal is used for determining whether or not a certain degree of focus is attained; that is, whether or not defocus has arisen.

5        In the embodiment, if variations exist in the reflectivity of the optical disk 10 that has been loaded, the level of the FOK signal will vary in accordance with the reflectivity. Hence, the magnitude of reflectivity of the optical disk 10 is evaluated by sequentially changing the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  to be used for  
10        determining whether or not focus is attained. Specifically, the level of reflected light is determined not after attainment of focus has been determined, but by varying the threshold value to be used for determining whether or not focus has been attained. Therefore, in the present embodiment, a determination as to whether or not  
15        focus remains attained and determination of the type of the optical disk 10 can be performed simultaneously.

Fig. 4 shows a circuit diagram of an FOK signal generation section provided in the RF processing section 16. After having been amplified by an amplifier 16a, the reflection signal output from  
20        the pickup 14 is fed to a peak detection circuit 16b. The peak detection circuit 16b detects a peak of the reflection signal and supplies the thus-detected peak to the base of a transistor 16c. The collector of the transistor 16c is connected to a power source, and the emitter of the same is connected to a constant current source.  
25        An output appearing at the emitter is output as an FOK signal.

Fig. 5 shows a signal 100 in Fig. 4; that is, the reflection signal amplified by an amplifier 16a. A DC offset of the reflection signal changes according to an optical disk apparatus and assumes a value of, e.g., 1.3 volts. The reflection signal is output so

as to be superimposed on the DC offset. The DC offset specifies the lower limit of the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  required when the FOK signal is binarized.

Fig. 6 shows an FOK signal output from the emitter of the transistor 16c. The comparator 18i provided in the DSP 18 compares the FOK signal with the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$ , and the FOK signal is then converted into a binary signal. The threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  is for evaluating the level of the FOK signal; that is, the level of reflectivity of the optical disk 10, and varies in a plurality of steps within a range satisfying  $V_{th} \geq (\text{DC offset})$ . For instance, 1.95 volts and 1.75 volts are sequentially set as the value of the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$ , and the FOK signal is compared with the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$ . If the FOK signal  $\geq 1.95$  volts, the comparator 18i outputs a high signal, and the signal is then supplied to the controller 22. Therefore, the controller 22 can be determined not to be defocused, and the optical disk 10 can be determined to have a high reflectivity and be a standard (conforming) CD-ROM or CD-R.

When the FOK signal is lower than 1.95 volts, the comparator 18i outputs a low signal, and the signal is supplied to the controller 22. The controller 22 can determine the optical disk 10 not to be a standard CD-ROM or CD-R. In this case, the controller 22 changes the value of the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  from 1.95 volts to 1.75 volts in order to determine the optical disk 10. If the FOK signal  $\geq 1.75$  volts, the comparator 18i outputs the high signal, and the signal is supplied to the controller 22. Therefore, the controller 22 can determine that defocus has not arisen. The controller 22 also determines that the optical disk 10 has a reflectivity which is lower than that of the standard CD-ROM or CD-R but not as low as the reflectivity of the CD-RW. In short, the controller 22 can

determine the optical disk 10 to be a CD-ROM or CD-R having a low reflectivity.

As mentioned above, the CD-ROM or CD-R having a low reflectivity can be determined by changing, in at least two steps, the threshold  
5 voltage  $V_{th}$  to be used for binarizing the FOK signal. If defocus has arisen, the high signal will not be output even when the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  is changed, and hence the low signal remains output.

Rather than being changed in two steps, the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  can be changed in more than two steps.

10 Figs. 7 and 8 show a processing flowchart of the embodiment. First, the laser diode (LD) provided in the pickup 14 is activated (S101), thereby radiating a laser beam of reproduction power onto the optical disk 10. Next, the value of the register 18j provided in the DSP 18 is set, thereby setting the threshold value  $V_{th}$  to  
15 be used for evaluating the level of the FOK signal to an initial value of 1.95 volts (S102). In this state, the reflection signal output from the pickup 14 is supplied to the RF processing section 16, and the RF processing section 16 outputs to the DSP 18 the focus error signal, the tracking error signal, the FOK signal, and the  
20 reproduced RF signal.

The DSP 18 compares the FOK signal with the  $V_{th}=1.95$  volts and supplies the result of comparison to the controller 22. The controller 22 determines whether or not the binary signal output from the DSP 18 is high; that is, whether or not the FOK signal  
25 assumes a threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  of 1.95 volts or more. When the FOK signal assumes a threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  of 1.95 volts or more, focus can be determined to be achieved; that is, no defocus can be determined to be attained (S103). The reflectivity of the optical disk 10 can be determined to exceed 70% (S104), and the type of

the optical disk 10 is determined to be a standard (conforming) CD-ROM or CD-R (S105). Mere comparison of the FOK signal with the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  enables simultaneous determination of occurrence of no defocus and the type of the optical disk 10.

5        After having determined the type of the optical disk 10, the controller 22 adjusts a gain and a rotational speed in accordance with the type of the optical disk 10. When the optical disk 10 is a conforming CD-ROM or CD-R, the controller 22 processes the reproduction signal by means of adjusting solely a servo gain of  
10      the DSP 18 and also outputs a control signal to the spindle motor 12, thereby setting the rotational speed to a 24X speed (S106).

      In contrast, when NO is selected in step S103; that is, when the level of the FOK signal is determined to be lower than  $V_{th} = 1.95$  volts, the controller 22 again sets the register 18j of the  
15      DSP 18, thereby decreasing the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  from 1.95 volts to 1.75 volts (S107). After having set the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  to 1.75 volts, the controller 22 again determines whether or not a binary signal output from the DSP 18 is high; that is, whether  
20      or not the level of the FOK signal is equal to or higher than a threshold value of 1.75 volts. When the FOK signal is equal to or higher than a threshold voltage of 1.75 volts, no defocus can be determined to have arisen (S108). The reflectivity of the optical disk is determined to exceed a value of 50% (S109), and the optical disk 10 is determined to be a CD-ROM or CD-R having an intermediate  
25      reflectivity (S110).

      When the type of the optical disk 10 is determined to be a CD-ROM or CD-R having an intermediate reflectivity, the controller 22 then adjusts a gain or a rotational speed corresponding to the type of the optical disk 10. In this case, in addition to adjusting

the gain of the DSP 18, the controller 22 adjusts the gain of the pickup 14, to thus increase the gain level (S111). After adjustment of the gain, the controller 22 supplies a control signal to the spindle motor 12, thereby setting the reproduction speed to 24X  
5 to enable reproduction of data (S112). Since the gain has been adjusted in step S111, the CD-ROM or CD-R having an intermediate reflectivity can also be subjected to 24X reproduction, as in the case of the standard CD-ROM or CD-R.

When NO is selected in step S108; that is, when the level  
10 of the FOK signal is lower than a  $V_{th}$  of 1.75 volts, processing proceeds to that shown in Fig. 8.

During the processing shown in Fig. 8, the value of the register 18j provided in the DSP 18 is set, thereby setting the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  to be used for evaluating the level of the FOK signal  
15 from 1.75 volts to 1.55 volts (S113). In this state, the reflection signal output from the pickup 14 is supplied to the RF processing section 16, and the RF processing section 16 outputs to the DSP 18 the focus error signal, the tracking error signal, the FOK signal, and the reproduced RF signal. In the DSP 18, the FOK signal is compared  
20 with a threshold value of 1.55 volts, and the result of comparison is supplied to the controller 22. The controller 22 determines whether or not the binary signal output from the DSP 18 is high; that is, whether or not the FOK signal assumes a threshold value of 1.55 volts or more. When the FOK signal assumes a threshold value  
25  $V_{th}$  of 1.55 volts or higher, focus can be determined to be attained; that is, occurrence of no defocus can be determined (S114). The reflectivity of the optical disk 10 can be determined to exceed 40% (S115), and the type of the optical disk 10 is determined to be a CD-ROM or CD-R having a low reflectivity (S116).

After having determined the type of the optical disk 10, the controller 22 adjusts the gain and the rotational speed in accordance with the type of the optical disk 10. When the optical disk 10 is a CD-ROM or CD-R having a low reflectivity, the controller 22 also  
5 adjusts the gain of the pickup 14, to thus process the reproduction signal, in addition to adjusting the servo gain of the DSP 18 and the gain of the RF amplifier (S117). Moreover, the control signal is output to the spindle motor 12, whereby the rotational speed of the spindle motor 12 is set to 24X or 10X speed (S118). The  
10 rotational speed is set to a 10X speed in consideration of the inability to reproduce data by means of only gain adjustment.

When NO is determined to be selected in step S114; that is, when the level of the FOK signal is determined to be lower than a threshold voltage of 1.55 volts, the controller 22 determines  
15 the type of the optical disk 10 as a CD-RW having a reflectivity of 30% or less (S119). The gain of the DSP 18, the gain of the RF amplifier, and the gain of the pickup 14 are set to those for a CD-RW (S120). The rotational speed is adjusted to a 10X speed for a CD-RW by means of controlling the spindle motor 12 (S121). Before  
20 the optical disk 10 is determined to be a CD-RW in S119, the controller 22 may again set the register 18j of the DSP 18 to decrease the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  from 1.55 volts to the minimum threshold value (i.e., a level slightly higher than the DC offset); e.g., 1.40 volts, thereby ascertaining that the binary signal output from the  
25 comparator 18i becomes high. This determination processing is indicated by S130 in Fig. 8. When the binary signal output from the comparator 18i still remains low, occurrence of defocus or absence of a disk is determined (S131).

Table 1 provides a summary of gain adjustments and rotational

speeds (nX) corresponding to the types of the optical disk 10.

TABLE 1

	DSP GAIN	PICKUP GAIN	AMPLIFI- CATION GAIN	ROTATIONAL SPEED
STANDARD CD-ROM/R	○	×	×	24
CD-ROM/R HAVING INTERMEDIATE REFLECTIVITY	○	○	×	24
CD-ROM/R HAVING LOW REFLECTIVITY	○	○	○	24/10
CD-RW	○	○	○	10

In Table 1, the degree of gain adjustment increases in sequence of DSP gain  $\leq$  pickup gain  $\leq$  RF amplification gain. An attempt is made to finely adjust the gain through use of the DSP gain. When fine adjustment of the gain has ended in failure, the gain is further adjusted in conjunction with adjustment of the pickup gain. If the gain cannot be adjusted by means of the DSP gain and the pickup gain, the gain is further adjusted along with the RF amplification gain. Thus, the optical disks 10 having various reflectivities can be handled.

The rotational speed of the CD-ROM or CD-R having a low reflectivity (i.e., 24X/10X) shows a decrease in rotational speed from 24X to 10X when the gain adjustment does not suffice. Recording/reproduction of data at the highest-possible speed is desirable for the user. Even in the case of a CD-ROM or CD-R having a low reflectivity, the rotational speed is not always reduced. The rotational speed is reduced after all gains have been adjusted, thereby addressing the user's request.